

# The Umayyads | Administrative Reforms

'A standard Arabic coinage was developed to replace the Byzantine and Sassanian types.'

During the caliphate of 'Abd al-Malik bin Marwan (r. 65–86 / 685–705), a policy of administrative and political centralisation was initiated. A standard Arabic coinage was developed to replace the Arab-Byzantine and Arab-Sassanian types which had been used up to this time.



**Name:**

Coin (dirham)

**Dynasty:**

Hegira 72 / AD 692 Umayyad

**Details:**

Jordan National Bank Numismatic Museum  
Amman, Jordan

**Justification:**

A silver pictorial dirham of the Arab-Sassanian type used during the period before the Umayyad coin reform by the caliph 'Abd al-Malik in 77 / 696–7.

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**Name:**

Dinar (solidus)

**Dynasty:**

Hegira 98 / AD 715–6 Umayyad

**Details:**

Numismatic Museum of the al-Maghreb Bank  
Rabat, Morocco

**Justification:**

A rare gold Maghrebian dinar using both Latin and Arabic inscriptions.

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**Name:**

Copper coin (fils)

**Dynasty:**

Hegira 74–8 / AD 694–8 Umayyad

**Details:**

Jordan Archaeological Museum  
Amman, Jordan

**Justification:**

Copper fils of the epigraphic type issued in Amman by the caliph 'Abd al-Malik with a modified cross.

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**Name:**

Bronze coin (fils)

**Dynasty:**

Undated, about hegira 77 / AD 696–7 Umayyad

**Details:**

Jordan National Bank Numismatic Museum  
Amman, Jordan

**Justification:**

Bronze fils of the epigraphic type from Jerash; an example of the coins used in regional administrative centres.

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